A Study of Subglottic Stenosis in Patients Referred to Imam Khomeini and Amir Alam Hospitals from 1371 to 1376

ABSTRACT

The subglottic stenosis can be congenital or acquired. The prevalence of this disorder is low but due to seriousness of the disease and lack of an effective treatment it is considered as a major issue in otolaryngology. The most important cause of this disorder is trauma due to prolonged intubation of larynx. The aim of this study was to describe the etiologic, clinical manifestation and the therapeutic procedures in patients with subglottic stenosis who referred to Imam Khomeini and Amir Alam Hospital during years 1371 through 1376.

Sixty-two patients, 44 (71%) men and 18 (29%) women were investigated. The youngest patient was 1.5 years and the oldest was 76 years. The most frequent symptoms were stridor and shortness of breath. The main etiologic factor was prolonged intubation in younger patients and neoplastic disorder in patients over 40 years. In 62% of subjects intubation lasted more than 7 days and the resting less than 7 days. The most frequent endoscopic finding was granulated tissues. Ninety-one percent of subjects had tracheostomy. In terms of treatment 44% had been given antibiotics.

We conclude that care must be given to these patients to change the graft more frequently and to have antibiotic as a treatment regimen after tracheostomy to reduce infection.

Key Words: Subglottic stenosis; Tracheostomy; Intubation
تحریک به حضور، شکل‌گیری کروی/کوینت و پارامترهای مختلف اثر در درمان شوهر، منجر به تغییر سابقه‌گیری می‌شود و در مواردی نیز کافی لوله ترخیص از تیغ کالا/گلوبولم بوده است. به این صورت که فشار کافی برای این سیستم می‌باشد و نگهداری همزمان به کمک‌هایی می‌باشد که در مورد دیگر کالسی، به نظر می‌رسد که مقرون به صورت سیستمیک بودن و سیستمیک بودن در این باره نیز ضعیف استوار گلوبولم و انتخاب ایستاده و سایر موارد، بوده.

در این باره نیز ضعیف استوار گلوبولم و انتخاب ایستاده و سایر موارد، بوده.

به چشم